

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Extracts from the Rebel Press.

INTERESTING INSIGHT INTO NECESSITY.

LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

We have received copies of *The New-Orleans Picayune* of the 14th and 15th inst., *The True Delta* of the 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 16th inst., and *The Delta* of the 16th, from which we have compiled the following interesting extracts:

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH—THE UNION ACCURSED—20,000—BELL MORTALLY WOUNDED—FOUR GENERALS KILLED.

From the *N. O. Picayune*, April 16.

MEMPHIS, April 15, 1862.

A well-known gentile in New Orleans from Paducah, which place he left on Thursday, says that full reports of the battle near Corinth had recently received.

The Unionists confess their utter rout on Sunday, but claim a drawn battle on Monday. Their loss is 20,000. The killed and wounded were constantly arriving by steamboats. The people were in great consternation and mourning. The killed were mostly shot in the head. The wounded are generally ex.

There was a great loss of field officers. The battle of several columns. The two Wallaces and Tom Crittenden were killed. Gen. Bell is reported mortally wounded. There was great excitement and anxiety.

Our informant says the Union force, including Bell's, was estimated at 50,000. He believes there are few reserves in the northwest. The country has been drained for the Tennessee expedition. Volunteering is dead.

Gen. Halleck arrived at Paducah on Thursday evening. His doublets proceed to Corinth. 700 wounded arrived at the same time.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—A gentleman from Nashville says the Union has intended to be 21,000.

Four Generals were killed—the two Wallaces, Sherman and Crittenden.

He says that two Kentucky and two Wisconsin regiments mutinied, and refused further service. The Kentuckians stacked their arms and went home, saying that they won't fight for Lincoln's abolition programme.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN confesses the Union loss to be 15,000. The Unionists report that the confederates lost 35,000. What living!

We send the following dispatches in an extra *Picayune*, at 2 p.m., yesterday:

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—THE ENEMY LEFT PITTSBURGH—ANOTHER REPORT OF BELL'S DEATH—GEN. HARDIE'S AND RECKLINGHAUSEN'S LOSS.

CORPUS CHRISTI, April 15, 1862.

Gen. Breckinridge, on Sunday, sent a flag of truce with Major Capt. Richards, to obtain the bodies of Provisional Gov. Johnson and Maj. Monroe of Kentucky.

Capt. Richards was lured, and led to Bull Nelson's tent. Nelson informed him that the bodies had already been forwarded to the friends of the deceased in Kentucky.

He represents the bearing of the Union General to have been very eloquent. Gen. Halleck was present at the interview.

Gen. Breckinridge had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets on Sunday, and killed eight of the enemy.

The last of the prisoners brought in confirm the report of Gen. Bell's death.

The Union General, Thomas L. Crittenden, was in the fight on Monday, the 7th.

A messenger arrived this morning, reporting the main body of the enemy as having left Pittsburg, having only the rear guard. Many of his trains, &c., had gone down the Tennessee River.

The enemy has burned the bridge over Bear Creek on the Charleston Road, between Mississippi and Alabama, 30 miles from Corinth.

Gen. Hardie's loss in the battle of Shiloh was 2,400 killed and wounded. He bore the brunt of battle, was twice slightly wounded, in leading three several charges to drive the enemy from the hill-top, near Little Creek.

Gen. Breckinridge lost 2,300 killed and wounded.

Capt. Terry of the Texan Cavalry died yesterday of wounds received in the late battle.

THE FREE MARKET—EARLY HOURS.

We have already taken occasion to refer to the fact that the Managing Committee of the Free Market, in the indomitable discharge of the onerous duties of their office, commence their labors now as early as half-past 2 o'clock in the morning, thus enabling applicants for supplies at the market to be furnished, if they will but come early, in time to save the best portion of the day's laboring hours.

This gives the members of the Committee an opportunity of attending to the own business, as well as to the application to the market.

Eleven hundred and seventy families, on the last market day, were served by a quarter to 8 o'clock in the morning.

It is to be hoped that those interested will remember this reasonable arrangement, hereafter, and come early to market.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Major Amable P. Averno, of the 13th Louisiana Volunteers, who was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and who suffered the amputation of a leg, and died yesterday, in the car, en route to his home in this city.

GIN AND COTTON BURNED.

The Augsburg Constitutional says:

"Mr. John H. Anderson, near Hixsonville, Rutherford County, had his ginhouse, cotton warehouse, and fifty-nine bales of cotton burned upon the 1st instant, about 10 o'clock at night. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary."

THE FEDERAL BASTARDS.

From *The Tribune*, N. Y.

The Union General Prentiss, captured at the battle of Shiloh, is, by all accounts, a very free talker, although he was not a very successful fighter. He carries on a witty war against the Confederates within their lines more stoutly than he did on the field. They are compelled listeners and obliging reporters, while his discourse consists of the power and determination of the North to overrun, conquer, and hold the Southern States, and of the glory with which they are going to accomplish that feat. They have brilliant command of men and money, and they will use them without stint.

They can arm and send 200,000 men and keep marching till the work is finished. But he has no idea that it is going to take long. They are about ready to overwhelm Beauregard and his army; that done, they will occupy the whole of the Mississippi valley, and this within thirty days. After that, we suppose, the Yankee millennium—the reign of the saints for a thousand years.

Something in this is worth considering—not much—but what there is, is suggestive.

Large license of speech may be allowed for in a good-natured, whiling away the hours of captivity life by qualifying and glorifying his own side. Something is due to the desire of appearing magnificent in the eyes of his captors, and something to the desire of producing an impression upon them of the resources and strength at the command of his friends. Separating it from the current of his speech-making, there stands the undulating bell of his oratory—superiority and the confidence of early triumph.

Numbers and arrogance are not infallible, and a good cause, in civilian hands, has more than once beaten the heavier battalions of an enemy pre-occupied by an unjust war, on the soil of a liberty-loving people.

Their might have told him, too, that a battle lost is not the subjection of a people, nor the occupation of ports and towns the conquest of a country. In such a war as the North is making upon us, peace never comes but with the repulse and retreat of the invader, or the gleaming soldiery of an exterminated people. Even a victory wins costly and barren success, ashes and dust to the lips of the greedy invaders.

Every drop of innocent blood shed in defense of home, liberty, and country, only increases to the shed blood for justice on the assassin. They have sown only the shadows of the human heart, or as themselves of the kind whose methods are all cowardly and base, who do not see the underlying grandeur of these Union advances, as this conflict grows to its full maturity in all eyes, accumulating hate, despair, resolves, and anxiety of race, extinguishable only for the sake of conquest, by the sword or destruction of eight millions of people, or their descendants.

A good many Northern people do not believe this to be the true spirit of those they think

the bayonet and the scourge persuasions to brotherhood and instruments for propagating republicanism. There are others who are willing to encounter all the risks for an object, simply not caring for the future, so the present goal is satisfied. But there are some who positively assert—who promote the war for this as for one of the ends of their desire—who avow the incompatibility of the existence of a common Government over the North and South, until the Southern institutions are entirely removed, new social and political organizations created, and a set of inhabitants introduced who are in harmony with Northern ideas and content with Northern rule.

To our vision, as it appears, there is no difference among these classes. They who support, carry on, or fight this war against us, are all alike, to our understanding, in the deadly malice of whom, which they promote against us, and undistinguishable in the mass of those against whom eternal warfare is waged by the men, women, and children of the outraged South. There is neither honor nor safety, only the chance of a degraded existence as despised serfs of brutal masters, except in fighting and continuing to fight out this battle, with all our strength and means at all places and in all lines, to give no foot of ground which is not bought at the heaviest cost and loss, and to be kept firmly at a cost not less than that of winning it; to make efficient and enforced submission in the presence of the invader a perpetual terror; to compel the invader to tell whatever he may desire us within an entrenched camp, to be abandoned whenever he moves, and surround him with the漫的 fear of a people watching at all times for the chance to turn upon him, and chase and slay him as the murderer of their country and kin.

We learn from passengers that Gen. Prentiss and the Unionists taken with him at the recent battle on the Tennessee arrived yesterday from Memphis to Jackson, Miss., and that the General made himself quite conspicuous by a display of his drunken bravado. On parading with the escort which accompanied him from Memphis, he is said to have pronounced three cheers for them and for the Union! A pretty specimen of a soldier, an officer, and a gentleman.

LEAD ON GENTLY NEEDED.

Lead is urgently needed at the Government Arsenal at Baton Rouge. Capt. Humphreys, the ordnance officer in charge of the works, appeals to our plotters to send all the scrap lead in their possession—the highest price will be paid for it. In addition to the fact that this article is easily needed by the Government, it is also stated by the *Baton Rouge Advertiser* that unless Capt. H. receives an immediate supply he will be compelled to discharge some fifty female operatives.

From *The True Delta*.

GEN. MCLELLAN'S SISTER AND NEPHEW.

A mobile letter states that "a few days since Mrs. English, sister of Gen. McClellan, the Yankee Commander-in-Chief, was in this city, and of course attracted some attention. Her husband is a wealthy planter, and lives just above this on the Alabama River. Young English, the General's nephew, has gone up to Corinth to fight for the South. He seems to desire nothing so much as to meet in hostile combat his distinguished kinsman."

AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

A correspondent writes that the good people of Savannah are becoming quite alarmed at the small supply of provisions in that city. He says:

"Our markets are in a most deplorably collapsed state. Butter is nearly impossible to obtain at 75 cents per pound, and every other commodity is becoming scarce. With all this, the Jews are purchasing sterling bills at 50 per cent discount, paying 25¢ for the rate in gold, worth 25¢ more. This is evincing a prudent foresight against a rainy day. 75 has been paid. One would think the thrifty rice could not give up the pectoric bag and would 'insure' themselves."

THE LADY POLE.

We heard yesterday from the Lady Pole, Capt. Carter Commanding, and are glad to learn that the damage done to her cabin and upper works by the enemy's batteries is very trifling. The Lady Pole ran over a dozen times the gauntlet of the Union batteries above and below Point Pleasant, and although struck frequently, has sustained no injury of any importance. What bold stroke her iron coverings glanced off, and she is now in fine trim ever. At one time she came to close quarters with a Union battery opposite Tiptonville and silenced it, and would have captured it had she not been recalled by order of the commanding Commodore. At another time she came near capturing one of their transports.

GEN. MITCHELL'S MOVEMENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS REPORTED IN POSSESSION OF THE UNION.

From *The N. O. Picayune*, May 2, 1862.

The *Savannah Register* has a special dispatch from Mobile, of the 1st of May. It says that Fort Jackson and St. Philip had fallen, and Gen. Duncan was in New-Orleans on his parole. Also that the Federal flag was hoisted on the Custom-House.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM GEN. MITCHELL'S DEPARTMENT.

From *The N. O. Picayune*, May 2, 1862.

The Chattanooga correspondent of *The Chronicle and Sentinel* writes on the 30th that the Unionists attacked the Confederates at Bridgeport on the 28th, the latter falling back on Chattanooga. Gen. Roddey reports that the enemy are crossing the Tennessee, and is a somewhat remarkable letter, considering the political views heretofore held by the writer, he having voted at the last Presidential election the Bell and Everett ticket. It is but one of the many indications of the tremendous change in public sentiment now going on; and I find, even in Boston, many who were formerly the most conservative, are now taking the lead for Emancipation. I hope you will print this Mississippian's letter. Southerners though he is, he seems to understand the true method of laying the foundation of the Unity of this great Republic."

Yours truly,

BOSTON, May 3, 1862.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM A MISSOURI MERCHANT.

To the Editor of *The N. Y. Tribune*.

SIR: I send you herewith a letter, received by a suspicious character, on a charge preferred by Manuel Bonin. Andy had in his possession \$3 in bills and \$1 in silver. That last item is decidedly suspicious.

COTTON MOVING.

See *The Pickwick* of the 5th. For two weeks past the movement of cotton has been rather brisk in our city, and in the course of another week the Lincolnesque should get here, would not find a hole of the much coveted article. It has been sent into the interior by the river, railroad, and wagon. One lot of over two hundred bales, brought from Arkansas, was shipped up the Yazoo River and then hauled twenty miles in the country, and left in the Big Black Swamp. It is all piled up in isolated places and covered, so that it can at any time be sent off without endangering other property. We now take the lead for Emancipation. I hope you will print this Mississippian's letter. Southerners though he is, he seems to understand the true method of laying the foundation of the Unity of this great Republic."

Yours truly,

BOSTON, May 3, 1862.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 6.—Before Justice BREWER.

MISSISSIPPI.—**THE SLAVE SIGNERS—TRIAL OF HAYNES.**

The case of the slave signers, first mate of the steamer *Alabama*, indicted for piracy in being engaged in a slave trade, was moved on by District Attorney Smith, for trial by day.

Mr. McKeon, for the prisoner, said that there were two indictments against the prisoner, in the court of the United States, and that he had been indicted twice.

Mr. Smith said he would call on which indictment he would try the prisoner.

Mr. McKeon asked that the indictment against Winslow be withdrawn.

Mr. Smith said he did not intend to examine Westervelt as a witness. The Government, upon the disagreement of the jury in Westervelt's case, had consented to his going to the next trial.

The Court declined to make any order respecting the indictment against Winslow, and directed the jury to be called. Much time was consumed in obtaining a jury, as it was in capital cases of this character.

District Attorney Smith and Assistant Andrews appear for the prosecution, and John McKeon and James T. Brady for the accused.

The following are the names of the jurors impaneled:

Philip Grimes, foreman; Lewis D. Dugan, A. M. Campbell, J. C. Jones, Wm. Bullock, John T. Brown, Rufus L. Jones, M. S. Wadsworth, and Harry Bogart.

Mr. Smith then opened the case for the prosecution. The facts in the case are the same as in the case of Westervelt, tried last Fall, and fully reported at the time.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 6.—Before Justice BREWER.

PRIZE CASES.

In the case of the prize-steamer *J. G. McNeil*, No. 314, 305, 309, 312, 313, 320, 323, 371, 375, 1861, 1862, 3049, 1861, Part II.—No cause to day—Calendar for Tuesday.

The *Santiago de Cuba* brought home seven men who had been transferred to the New-Orleans, for the purpose of being sent to Key West, where they are to be used as witnesses in prize cases.

There also arrived on the Empire City certain persons taken on the prize vessel *Wave and Success*. These belong to the schooner *Wave* were William Ryan, master; Michael Quinn, and Patrick Sullivan. There is but one from the schooner *Success*, Capt. L. L. Benton.

The *Wave* was captured on the 2nd of April, 1862, by the schooner *Success*, Capt. L. L. Benton.

The *Wave* was captured on the 2nd of April, 1862, by the schooner *Success*, Capt. L. L. Benton.

The *Wave* was captured on the 2nd of April, 1862, by the schooner *Success*, Capt. L. L. Benton.

The *Wave* was captured on the 2nd of April, 1862, by the schooner *Success*, Capt. L. L. Benton.

The *Wave* was captured on the 2nd of April, 1862, by the schooner *Success*, Capt. L. L. Benton.

The *Wave* was captured on the 2nd of April, 1862, by the schooner *Success*